NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OPPICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS each in accounce. Money sent by mail will be at the THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. \$7 ner am THE WEEKLY HERALD, enery Naturaley, at six one one, or \$5 per annum; the European Edition every Webne or \$3 per annum. the European Lanton every comb per copy; \$4 nor annum to any part of Areat Britis 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include partage; wais Edition on the 1st, 11th and Hat of each month, at Calignesia Edition on the 1st.

Couls per copy, or \$2 To per campus.

THE FAMILY HEKALD, on Wednesday, at four orats per copy, or \$2 per campus.

YOLV NARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important neces, edicited from any quarter of the tearlet; if used, sell be therally paid for. \$25 Our Fouriest Courseynouthers are Pauticularly Requested to Seal all, Letters and Pack-NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE COLLER BAWS. WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway.-Inten-

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-King Cotton-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-LIFE AND AD-

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and ath avenue.—Orena, Ballet, Promenage Concert and BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Com.
MUT:—LEARNED SEAL, &C., at all hours. Mrs. Parting-TOR—Wanted a Family, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN Songs, DANCES, &C -FLAT FOOT JAKE.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery. -- Songs, Dances. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. --

New York, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our news from General McClellan's army to-day is dated from the "headquarters at Fortress Monroe," and announces that everything is quiet, and the health of the troops gradually improving. Our soldiers who were taken prisoners in the late battles are being released on parole.

We give to-day some further details of the movements of General Curtis' army in Arkansas descriptive of his march from Batesville to Helens, which will be read with interest.

Our correspondence from New Orleans is voluminous and full of interest. The communications between General Butler and the British Consul, and the renewal of friendly relations between the General and her Majesty's commercial representa tive, is one of the most entertaining features of the news

The news from the Indian country reports that the chief of the Cherokees is about to join the Union army with 1,500 Indians. It is stated from Kansas City that a recent battle between a detachment of the Kansas regiment, under Colonel Wier, and a force of rebels, resulted in the capture of one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,500 head of cattle, thirty-six loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and fifty stand of arms. Four hundred wounded Cherokee and Osage Indians have come into our camp with white flags, and carrying their guns with muzzles pointing downward.

By the arrival of the North American off Cape Race vesterday we have news from Europe one day later than by the Nova Scotian. The news of Gen. McClellan's retreat from the Pamunkey river to the James had been received in England, and produced no expression of opinion hostile to the North. It was thought, however, that the result would be a prolonger the war. A meeting had been held in the state which a petition to Parliament was adopted by the impatient and hungry populace calling for the recognition of the Southern confederacy, so as to obtain a supply of

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th inst., arrived off Cape Race yesterday morning. Her advices are one day later than those previously received.

The news of the battles before Richmond bad excited great attention, and the general opinion was that the war would be prolonged by the result of the contest.

The cotton market had declined one-quarter of a penny per pound, closing flat. Consois are quoted at 921/4 a 923/4 for money.

A gentleman, who knows the "subject" well, states that he saw on Broadway yesterday (Saturday), Mr. Cal. Morgan, a well known Kentucky rebel, and a brother of the pirate guerilla rebel chief Morgan, who is now committing depredations

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota assembled at St. Pauls on July 2d. The delegates from the two Congressional districts in the State subsequently met, and made the following nominations:-First district, Hon. A. G. Chatfield; Second district, William J. Cullen, Esq.

An immense war meeting was held on Boston Common last Priday afternoon. An address, prepared by a committee of prominent citizens, was read and speeches were made by Mayor Wightman, Captain Michael Scanlan (of the brave Ninth Massachusetts), Rev. Father Taylor, Patrick Donohue, Esq., of the Boston Pilot, and others. The atmost enthusiasm prevailed. Another meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Recruiting progresses finely in Boston.

A banquet was given to Gen. Shields in Philadelphia on Thurwtay last. Major General Patterson presided at the table. The first toast proposed was-" The President of the United States-An bonest man and a true patriot."

The Commissioners of Excise examined and anproved a large number of applications for license last week, and will hold their next session on Tuesday next. The unlicensed dealers are greatly ex sited in consequence of the number of arrests resently made, with and without warrant, and the Setermination of the Police Commissioners to nigidly enforce the law. More licenses have been granted thus far this year than in any previous year, as the unlicensed dealers begin to appreclate the danger of wilfully violating a law which has been declared constitutional.

Stocks were all better yesterday, with the exception of governments, which fell to 90% for the sixes of 1881. I sing at 98%, and to 100% for 7.30 notes of the small a nominations. The general fist was rather better. New sk Central rose 1%. Money was abundant at 5 Exchange closed at 180% a 131; gold, 110 bid to expert of the day was rather over a million.

s cotton market was somewhat less buoyant and so the yesterday, as usual on the last day of the week, De sales embraced 700 bales, closing on the basis of are 15, a 50c, per pound for middling uplands. The flour market was heavy, and for inferior and common grades g some cases from 50. to 10a lower bile sales were less

LEYY.

active. Wheat was some less active, and prices, especially for common and medium grades, were 1c. a 2c. per shel lower. Corn partook of the general duiness, and closed at easter rates. Pork was unchanged, and the \$11, and small lots of heavy do. at \$11 12%, and \$7 75 a \$8 90 for prime. Lard was firm and in good request. Sugars were active and in good demand, with sales of 1,700 hhds, at full prices. Coffee was firm, with limited for Liverpool, in bulk and bags, at 13c. a 13%d., and flour at 3s. 6d. To London flour was taken at 3s. 9d

Important Manifesto of the Members from the Border Slave States.

The reply of the majority of the members of Congress from the border slave States to the appeal of the President is the most important and masterly state paper which the present crisis has produced. The correspondence, which we published at length yesterday, deserves the attentive consideration of the whole country.

The President deserves the gratitude of the people in drawing out such an expression of statesmanship. This was evidently the intention of Mr. Lincoln, who adopted this method of rebuking the insanity of the radicals, and bringing prominently before the nation that policy which alone can save it from final dismemberment. It does not differ very materially from the minority report: but wherein it does vary it is for the better. It is evidently the true voice of the people of the border slave States, expressed through their members, and embodies those opinions to which they will stand fast. It is better than all the speeches that have been made in Congress from the opening to the close of the session. It breathes a spirit of noble patriotism, a profound reverence for the constitution and the laws, and an ardent love of liberty, while it points out the causes of the want of success which has hitherto attended the Union arms, and the only means of remedying the fatal error which has led to such disas-

The positions so ably maintained by these patriots will become the conservative platform of the public in the ensuing elections, and on the issue will depend the weal or woe of the country.

General Halleck's Reported Appointment as General-in-Chief of the Army.

A report has been abroad for several days that General Halleck is on his way to Washing ton to assume the important position of Generalin-Chief of the Army; and the prevailing opinion is that this report is only a few days in advance of an official confirmation. This impression is materially strengthened by the fact that on Wednesday last General Halleck, at Corinth, Mississippi, in a special field order. took formal leave of the Army of the Southwest The conclusion is almost irresistible that he has been summoned to Washington for very impor tant and special service touching the movements of our armies in Virginia, although the exact position which he is to fill is still open to

But what would be the effect upon the country if the mystery were solved by the official announcement of the appointment of General Halleck as Secretary of War? The immediate result, in reviving public confidence in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, would be equal to the inspiration of a great victory in the field. Granting to Mr. Secretary Stanton the merits of a zealous, earnest, incessant and untiring devotion to the weighty duties of his most responsible office, the facts are still beore us that, since his assumption of the general direction of our armies in Virginia, their operations have been fruitful only of disappointments, reverses and disasters. Nor are these things surprising when we consider that Mr. Stanton, though learned in the profession of the law, knows nothing of the science of war.

General Halleck, on the other hand, since his appointment to the military department first assigned to the incapable Fremont, has abundantly proved that he possesses the requisite qualities for a successful military leader. and the administrative abilities of a genuine statesman, coupled with legal attainments of a very high order. Such a man at the head of the War Office would be equal to all its requirements, from the supervision over great military combinations in the field to the management of the legal quirks and quibbles of swindling jobbers and contractors. But if the new sphere of duty of General Halleck should be limited to the office of General-in-Chief, we dare say that he is really to be subordinate only to the President in directing the movements of our armies, although technically subordinate to the Secretary of War.

Looking, however, to the vigorous and suc cessful prosecution of this war, we think we may say, without injustice to Mr. Secretary Stanton, that the country would rejoice at the appointment, as the directing head of the War Office, of a man possessing the superior mili tary and administrative qualities of Gen. Hal. leck. Indeed, with either Halleck or McClellan controlling the War Department, and with some such experienced, tried and trusty naval officers as Farragut, Dupont, Foote or Wilkes at the head of the Navy Department, in the place of that inefficient and useless political party fossil, old Mr. Welles, the confidence of the country in the speedy suppression of the rebellion would be complete.

We anticipate, in any event, such vigorous proceedings henceforward, on the part of President Lincoln, as will soon remove all doubts of the overwhelming strength of the Union, and put an end to all European schemes and calculations of intervention in this domestic war. Our intermeddling and factious political generals and army directors of Concress are now out of the way. Under the laws which have been passed in reference to the war, the President possesses a large margin of discretionary power. We rely upon his sagacity and wisdom for the exercise of this power most advantageously for the cause of the Union. Our loyal people look to President Lincoln to second their efforts and sacrifices, and to reinforce our armies, and to push the rebel forces out of Richmond and out of Virginia before the first autumnal frost. The men and the means required for this work are at the service of the Fresident. We expect that he will permit no obstruction to stand in the way of a consistent, united and vigorous Cabinet; and we expect that the arrival of General Halleck at Washington will mark a new programme for the success in the Cabinet, the army and the

Sill Harping on Intervention. We see, by the telegraphic summary of the news by the North American, that the English tory journals are reviving the rumors of the intention of France to interfere to put an end to the war in this country. The wish with them is parent to the fact. Nothing has occurred of ate, or is at present occurring, to found such an assumption upon. On the contrary everything that reaches us from well informed people in Paris goes to establish an opposite conclusion. We have the highest authority for stating that the Emperor is determined to perform no act which would tend to disturb his amicable relations with this country. He is emphatic on this point, and, so far from contemplating an armed intervention, he will not be induced even to recognize the confederacy, though such a step would not necessarily lead to war. The report that he is about to invite Russia to join him in an offer of mediation is simply absurd. I a is not likely to make a proposition of this kind, for the double reason that he knows Russia would not unite with him in such an offer, and that if she did it would be indigantly rejected by us.

The English tory press are very anxious to

divert to France all the odium and ill-feeling engendered by the intervention cry. The London Times innocently wonders at the hostility evoked in America against England, and pro esses itself wholly at a loss to account for it. It will not succeed in shifting from itself and the factions associated with it the responsibility of creating this feeling. Intervention being no longer possible, it would be very convenient now to wipe out the memory of the bitter revilings and insults which were heaped upon us in the supposed hour of our weakness. The truth is, that the advocates of intervention both in England and France have become alarmed at the consequences of their acts. When the war first broke out they had not the remotest idea of the proportions which the contest was about to assume, or of the tremendous armies that we could call into the field. The conflicts of a civil war in which three hundred thousand men are arrayed against each other on the same battle field, and in which the losses reach from twenty to thirty thousand on each side, are something that the European mind had not grasped or considered possible. Such evidences of the magnitude of our military resources appal it, for it can find nothing like it in its own history. And when, in addition to the six hundred thousand men already placed in the field by the North, it sees her preparing to raise three hundred thousand more by voluntary enlistment, it naturally stands aghast at the spectacle. No one in Europe believed we could do this at the commencement of the war. So little is really known about us in either France or England that it was not to be wondered at that our strength should be underrated, and that now, when it is being rapidly developed, the jibes, the sneers and the depreciation of our military capabilities in which English and French writers indulged should give place to apprehension. From styling us "the most contemptible," the London Times has got to designating us "the most dangerous, people in the world." This means that it would not be safe to meddle with us-an opinion in which the press of Canada appears to concur, from the marked change that has taken place in its language towards us. We owe this revolution of tone not to the good sense or moderation of our foreign detractors, but to the startling statisties of our payal and military strength and the big battles that we are fighting here. When the good feeling of the European governments is no longer to be counted upon it is a satisfaction to know that we can appeal to their fears.

ASPINWALL'S FAMOUS DONATION TO THE GOVERNwent.—The newspapers of vesterday state that Mr. William H. Aspinwall has donated twentyfive thousand dollars to increase the finances of the government. Twenty-five thousand dollars, though it will go but a very little way towards quite a large sum for a private citizen to give to the government. But, unfortunately, it appears that this benevolent Aspinwall has really made no donation at all. The money he gave to the government was simply his profit upon a government gun contract; so that the government receives back only what it paid out, and is really no better off than before, although Mr. Aspinwall gets plenty of praises. Why, this is not half so liberal a donation as the three thousand dollars and one year's service of the Henrietta, which we contributed to the government out and out, from our private purse, and without any gun or ship contracts whatever. But the best of this rich joke is that Mr. Aspinwall is said to have made more money than Morgan by buying and selling ships for the government. The twenty-five thousand dollars profit on his gun contracts Mr. Aspinwall returns to the government, but the one hundred thousand dollars profit upon his government ship operations he puts in his own pocket. This is a very wicked and credulous world; and so Mr. Aspinwall makes seventy-five thousand dollars, a clear conscience and a first class patriotic reputation, by these transactions. If he would return all his profits on government contracts, and could induce two-and-a-half-per-cent Morgan to do the same, then the affair might deserve to be gazetted in one of Secretary Stanton's

GENERAL HALLECK'S ANTECEDENTS .- All that is known of General Halleck is entirely favorable to him as an educated, able and accomplished soldier. He is a graduate of West Point Academy; and his works on the art of war give indication of a superior and original mind, which education only developed. When he went to Missouri to assume command of the department from which Fremont was removed he found everything in confusion. He soon established order and discipline. His masterly strategy drove the enemy from Columbus, and gave Fort Donelson to our arms. After the disaster at Shiloh-for which be was not accountable-he organized a demoralized army with so much ability that he drove Beauregard to the wall at Corinth, and compelled him to make a precipitate retreat after all his vain-glorious boasting. His career in the Southwest has been brilliant in the extreme. In particular he has distinguished himself for his administrative qualities. He is a statesman and a man of sense as well as a soldier-a very important consideration in a civil war, in which sound policy is as essential to success as military genius. In his new capacity at Washington he will bring harmony war of unity, power, and speedy and absolute out of chaos. He is in full accord with General McClellan and the other generals, and he is I just the man for the place.

characteristic bulletins.

Postal Appairs.—The important postal reform bill introduced in the House of Repre sentatives by the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, goes over, with other proposed measures of public interest, to the next session of Congress. This is, perhaps, better than to have passed it without a proper and full consideration of the many material changes in our postal system which it embraces. Its principal features are understood to have received the sanction of the present head of the Post Office

Department. It is due to Postmaster General Blair to say that, in our judgment, he has man. aged his department with ability and sound discretion, and his administration appears to have been skillful, energetic and honest. Under his instructions and sanction important reforms are now being carried out in this and other large cities, and it is only necessary to call his attention to official abuses or short comings of any kind on the part of his subordinates, or to imperfections in any branch of the mail service, in order to secure a strict accountability and a speedy removal of the causes of all such evils when discovered.

The prompt measures he has taken to restor postal facilities as fast as important Southern points have been recovered and brought under the United States authorities at once entitle him to the thanks of the entire country, and are creditable alike to his patriotism and his officia enterprise.

THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION .- We publish n another column this morning two very singular letters-the one from the columns of the London Times, and the other from one of our London correspondents. It seems that a notorious courtezan has become the rage in London. Titled ladies ape her dress, imitate her deportment and try to rival her equipage. English noblemen follow her carriage, chat with her in public, and admiringly attend upon her while she swears at cabmen and berates street sweepers. The avenues of Hyde Park-along which she drives-are daily crowded with fashionable and noble ladies and gentlemen, who sit and stand by the roadway to do her the homage of admiration as she passes by. This sketch, from the leading London journal, is a significant picture of the condition of London society. In Paris such a disgusting furor would be impossible, and in New York the police would very soon take charge of such a vulgar woman as this beroine of the London Times.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF THE RICHMOND BAT-LES IN ENGLAND .- There can be no more satisfactory proof of the utter extinguishment of the intervention party in England than the manner in which the news of McClellan's reverses-for such they must have appeared from the first accounts that reached them-were received. Instead of giving fresh life to the cry for interference, as might have been expected would be the case, we find that it simply led to speculations on the probable prolongation of the war. With the experience of the results of the battle of Bull run be fore them, the British public were not a second time betrayed into the folly of supposing that, because the North might meet with one or even a series of important defeats its determination or ability to put down the rebellion would be influenced by them. They must have felt, on the contrary, that another great temporary advantage gained by the outh would only have the effect of bringing upon the latter more wide-spread suffering and misery, by readering the war one of conquest and subjugation. When they come to learn that the battles that have been recently fought on the peninsula had for their result a change of position of the highest strategical and sanitary importance to our army, they will congratulate themselves on their caution. As we have said, the absence of all allusions to intervention shows conclusively that whatever may be the wishes of secessionist sympathizers at the other side, their hopes upon that subject are utterly dead.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY .- The passage by Congress of a bill making postage stamps a legal tender has created an unusual demand for the stamps in this city. The Post Office is besieged by crowds of stamp purchasers every day. The receipts for stamps at our city Post Office, before the passage of the bill referred to, averaged about two thousand dollars. On Friday ten thousand and on Saturday nearly fifteen thousand dollars worth of stamps were sold. At this rate New York city will soon be relieved of any trouble about small change.

The New York Central Railroad. ALRENY, July 19, 1862. The dividend of the Central Railroad is payable on the

oth of August, not the 1st, as reported. Stock registered in New York is payable at Duncar herman & Co.'s.

Stock registered in Boston is payable at J. E. Thayer ock registered in Albany is payable at the Albany Stock registered in London is payable on the 20th of September at the Union Bank.

Personal Intelligence. Among the recent arrivals at the Brevoort House was Mr. H. S. Sanford, United States Minister to Belgium. He intends returning to that country in the steamship Grant Fastern on the 26th inst.

Governor Spragus, of Rhode Island, passed through this city yesterday, on route for Providence, R. L. General Lew. Wallace is stopping with some friends in oughkeepsie. He will leave for the West during the trip part of this week. Thurlow Weed arrived at the Astor House yesterday.

Thurlow Weed arrived at the Astor House yesterday.

Colonel Amory, of the United States Army, Acting
Brigadier General under General Burmsude, and Major R.

M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, arrived at the Brevoort House
yesterday.

Hon. H. B. Anthony, of Providence; Hon. Chauncey
Yibbard, of Albany; Major J. Dewell, Dr. G. S. Stevens
and Dr. T. R. Spencer, of the United States Army; Hon.
D. Lomis, of Commettent; Hon. E. P. Watton, of Vermont, and Judge Hanna, of Jamaica, are stopping at the
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Barber, of the Forty-sighth regiment New

St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Barber, of the Forty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers; Colonel Bookshever and wife, of Dunkirk; Dr. J. Bell, of Buchester, and J. Collins, the Irish comedian, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Hon. E. H. Smith, of Long Island; Hon. B. Van Horn, of New York; Colonel D. H. Abell, of Mount Morris, and G. F. Gilbert, of Washington, are stopping at the Astor House.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

New ORLEANS—Steamship Ronoke—Mr Smith and family, Mr Montrose and family, Mr Wellcott, Mrs James, three children and servant, Mr Beppart, Mr. Greef, Mr Andrews, Mr Emanuel, Mr Difers, lady and servants; Mr Isaacs, Mrs Alt and child, Mr Gignel, Mr Delgado and lady, Mr Rosenfeld, Mr Doh, Mr Spratts and lady, Mr Leeking, Mr Bright and lady, Mr Leeking, Mr Bright and lady, Mr Leeking, Mr Bright and lady, Mr Leeking, Mr Sterens, Mr Liebman, Mr Wallach, Mr Tobbus, Mr Leeking, Mrs Leeman and Servant, Miss Didler, Mr Solomon, Mr Beed, Mr Sigmourer, Mr Flingernid, Mr Lafarge, Mr Warnen, Mr Warren, Mr Warner, Ind., and Bruther; Mr Newman, Mr Warren, Mr Warner, Ind., and Bruther; Mr Newman, Mr Harris, Mr Abranse and Lidy, Mrs Klitigle, Miss Hasting, Mrs Stewart, Mr Haggerty, MrHeider, Mr Bier, Mr Modillan, DEFABITIESS.

Mrs Stewart, Mr Haggerty, MrHeider, Mr Bier, Mr McMillan.

DEPABTURES.

Leventool.—Steamship Raugaro.—Mrs E A Johnston and child, Sarah Dean and Infant, Mrs R Gruncharg, New York; Miss B Hard Deerly, Hallmore; Miss E Henlerson, Miss Bickinson, Mrs Chas Anderson and child, J Diokinson, M W Diokinson, Mrs Chas Anderson and child, J Diokinson, M W Diokinson, Mrs Chas Anderson and child, J Diokinson, M W Diace, J A Codd, Goo H Burritt, S T Napper, Osar Faulhaise, A Hartoy, J Rankin, Sam Lowry, Mr Lewis, Philadesphai, H Manley, wife and their, Edwin P Twigg, Rev R Cepters; E Brett, wife and child; W Taylor, Captain Guiseppe Cona; Geo Diemford, wire and two children; Julien dei valle, Formand Lovy, Chas Maiss, Daniel Stenssy, J H Wood, Thomas Williams, B W Berther, H Brouckman, Louis de Weite, P Roquet, A Dapuy, Joseph Koddem, John Lond, Mr St German, wife and son: A L Wolf, Quear Lervy, M Fanterma, H. Reck, W Burch, A Chirella, David, J Brill, T W Sommids, with others in the discretage.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Expected Arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Is He to be Commander-in-Chief, Secretary of War or Military Adviser?

&c.,

WARHINGTON, July 19, 1862 Some important movements are on the tapis to give ity and force to the military plans of the governmen for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. The city is full of rumers relative to the expected arrival of General Halleck. Some put him in the War Office : some make him Commander-in-Chief of the army; some send him lows to the James river and recall General McClelian. My information is a little more positive. I have autho rity for stating to you that General Halleck does not me here as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Union. He may be appointed Secretary of War: but it is believed in well informed circles, that Mr. Stanton wil retire to relieve the President of all embarrassment, and

War, with General Hallock as military adviser. THE BADICALS AND GENERAL HALLECE.

that Mr. Lincoln will make General Banks Secretary of

radicals admit that General Halleck is con hither to take command of all the armies of the United tates, and Union men indulge in high hopes that suc may be the fact. While General McClellan occupied the same position his policy received the undisputed appro of the former hail with delight the restoration of a miliin Congress have assailed General Halleck for approaching Corinth by gradual lines of earthworks that measured i all forty-five miles; also for refusing to allow negroes to come and go through our lines. The successful combina-tions in the West, by which he has driven the rebels down into the region of Yellow Jack, prove practically the wisdom of his course, and shows his fitness for the position, if it should be assigned him

THE COMMAND-IN-CRIEF OF THE ARMY REPUSED BY GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND GENERAL POPE. It is understood here, that during the recent visit or he President to the army on James river he asked Gen McClellan if he desired to resume the command of the preferred to rotain his command of the forces now under im. It is stated, also, that the chief command has

WHAT IS SAID OF GENERAL POPE'S OPERATIONS. General Pope's handling of the troops hereahouts is gratifying, and the people are again filled with confidence THE RUMORED FIGHT BETWEEN STONEWALL JACK

So far as is known at the War Department, there is no foundation for the rumored defeat of Stonewall Jackson by General Sigel. It is not known that any engagement

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS FROM RICHMOND A free colored man, who was impressed into the rebel and has been lately in the immediate employ of Genera Longstreet, has roached Washington, having escaped Richmond during the confusion there following upon the late battles. He is really of the intelligen order we so much read about, having been to Liberia and to other ports, where he has been placed in position and missing in the seven days battles is admitted at Rich mond to amount to 32,000. The Confederate army num bered in the neighborhood of 250,000. The fact of the close conscription accounts sufficiently for their being able to gather so large a force. In fact, all the men liable to mili ary duty are in the ranks except such as got substitute from Maryland or from those over or under the legal age. Numbers of the Confederate would brought into Richmond were the merest boys their present army cannot be replaced, having utterly ex hausted the fighting material of the South. Not only the whites, but the blacks of the country have been swep into the Confederate ranks—the latter for laboring pur poses, and consequently the grain crops are in many laces wasting in the fields for want of hands to harves

The stampedes of slaves towards the North Star ha crippled the harvesting operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The contrabands in leaving have be themselves not only to their own freedom, but have left their masters minus everything in the shape of horses and carriages that would facilitate their movements There are considerable quantities of old wheat on hand yet throughout Virginia. Considerable hay has been raised this year in Virginia, but little or no corn has been planted, the able bodied whites of the South having been exhausted by the conscription.

own ability to make them faithful, but seem doubtful if the negroes, from the entire lunacquaintance with fire will acquire any facility in their use. Gen. Ewell was severely wounded in the neck at the

Gen Joe Johnston had experienced a relause from un

dertaking to get out too seen, and mortification of his James Barbour has been an acting aid to Gen. Ewell

and John S. Barbour, President of the Orange and Alex andria Railroad, aid to Gen. Johnston. THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is supposed that the business of issuing postage stamps will be continued with the Postmaster General, if for no other reason than that their diffusion through postmasters will be more general and less expensive than by any other mode. The amount in dollars of this specurrency that will always be in the hands of the people for purposes of small business transactions, will reach many millions, and to that extent will be so much absolute gain to the Treasury. Some banking establish ments here, that have been circulating one dollar notes and had purposed putting forth twenty-five cent issues suddenly find their occupation gone.

THE NEW LEVY OF TROOPS. As the law stands touching the new levy of troops, the army may in the aggregate amount to within a fraction

ILLINOIS' RESPONSE TO THE CALL PUR TROOPS. The Governor of Illinois writes to the President that he nas one hundred full companies ready for service under the recent call for additional troops. The quota of Illi wants to know if the government will not accept the ad ditional regiment.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SICKLES. General Danies E. Sickles arrived here to-day. His brigade has been greatly reduced in the heat of the recent battles of the Peninsula, and by its gallantry has won the name it bears-"Excelsior."

Among the arrivals here is that of Colonel Campbell of the Fifty seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was very dangerously wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. I was feared he would not recover, but his friends will be gratified to know that he will soon be in the field again.

THE ASPECT OF THE CITY. The absence of members of Congress is not seen in the great crowd of people that is constantly here, and is not felt save in a deep sense of rollef from the perils that impended from their mischievous conduct. Some are here to press the claims of aspirants for offices under the Excise act; but where there is more patronage in a large way at the disposal of the President they will infailibly give vent to calumnies upon him that are now expressed

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. The Hon. Caleb B. Smith will leave for Bendford, for his health, on Monday, and Assistant Secretary U-S. Usher being absent, Watson J. Smith, Esq., Chief Clerk, will act as Secretary pro tem, of the Interior Ite partment in his absence.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT. Connolly J. Twigg, of Knoxville, Tenn., the last Union candidate for governor of Tenuessee, was nominated by the President on Thursday, and forthwith confirmed by the Senate, as United States District Judge of the several distracts of Tennessee, in the place of West II from phiey, recently deposed by the Senate.

FILL UP THE REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD It is greatly desired that the old regiments the field should be, without delay iffiled up to the mum standard. It is estimated by experiences of core

that three hundred recruits in an old, well fifs thoroughly tried regiment, are worth raw men in an entirely new organization. There are, also, many advantages accruing to the recruits them-nelves, which should lead them greatly to prefer chilising in the regiments that have already won a name upon the field of battle.

THE WAITERS AT WILLARD'S HOTEL The reasons assigned in the Tribune this morning why the white waiters had left Willard's are wholly falso. The facts are-First, most of the white waiters, finding the suggestion of Messrs. Sykes, Chadwick & Co., enlisted in the army, and their places had to be supplied by other elp; second, the darkeys in the army, when they found that they were to be used in digging tree daddled and came to Washington, where they could indulge their inclination to laziness. The result was a surplus of half starved negroes and negresses, who had to be em-ployed at some price to avoid an avalanche of pauper funerals. Hence the proprietors of Willard's Hotel em ployed them as waiters. The President's Message and nothing to de with the change. The proprietors of the botel are anxious to sustain the President and the adninistration, but they have no official position which

NEGROES AS WITNESSES IN COURTS.

A great deal of astonishment and indignation is excressed here, on the discovery that a section was smuggled into the act supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of white man in the courts of justice here. The section alluded to provides, that in all judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia there shall be no exclusion of any vitness on account of color. Even in Ohio, where there are few negroes, in conferring upon them the right to testify in the courts, it was decreed that their testinony should go to the jury for only what it was worth The sudden elevation of the negro just emancipated to an equality with white men in the capital of the nation egarded as something worse than an indiscretion or an

error of judgment.
THE PATENT OFFICE FUND. Through the energetic action of John T. Hayes, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, Congress made an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars in aid of the patent und, which had been exhausted during the past year in carrying out a silly law requiring ten copies of spe each patent to be furnished. These were so much lumber, and delayed the transaction of business to very great extent. Dispensing with this sort of work will throw a large number of employes out of the government service.

THE OVERLAND MAIL. quence of the removing of stock, &c., preliminary to changing the route, which will strike off at Julesburg and e Cherokee trail through Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific. This arrangement will save one hundred and fifty miles of travel and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraphic wires will, it is said, necessarily be changed to the new mail line. After the last sea mail to California namely, on the 21st instant—the overland service will b

James S. Hallowell has been appointed Disburning Officer of the Post Office Department and Superint of the building in place of E. J. Hall, dismissed. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are announced:

James Rucrek, 48th Illinois.

J. H. Rice, Co. F., 5th New York cavalry.

W. G. Shax, Corporal. Co. D, 5th Massachusetts.

Henry Hewitt, 4th Rhode Island battery.

James Wagoner, Co. F., 5th New York.

John H. Burgess, Co. C., — Wisconsin.

Charles H. Adams, Co. F., 61st New York.

Charles Matt, Co. F., 4th Michigan.

Forrest Goodspeed, Co. C., 83d Pennsylvania.

Henry Lowe, Co. F., 4th Michigan.

Joseph F. Peck, blacksmith, 1st Rhode Island cavalry.

L. C. Findley, Co. C., 83d Pennsylvania.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, has sent to the Indiana Relief Association fifteen very large boxes of clothing for ick and wounded Indiana soldiers here Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

At a large and enthusiastic town meeting held this afternoon the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the aid of the families of volunteers who have or may ealist in the town, for the aid of the sick and wounded, and for promoting anisistement.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Progress of the War-The Latest Defrom the South-Interesting from Enrope, &c. The mail steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, will

eave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific rill close at half-past ten o'clock to morrow morning. The New York Herald-Edition for the Pacific-will be published at half-past nine o'clock to morrow morn ing, and will contain the Latest Despatches from the army in front of Richmond; Important News from Gen Pope's Army; Movements of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas; Operations of the Rebels in Kentucky and Tennessee News from Washington; The Latest from Europe, and a

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six

ariety of other interesting reading

Official Drawings of the Delaware State

Otteries.

DRLAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 287—July 19, 1802.

13, 62, 16, 20, 11, 69, 67, 26, 54, 45, 19, 27.

DRLAWARE, CLASS 281—July 19, 1802.

76, 10, 44, 17, 38, 4, 33, 58, 67, 34, 43, 73.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Bauray, Eddy & 50. a Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

RENTUCKY. EXTRA GLASS 353-July 19, 1862.
53, 27, 4, 63, 6, 51, 70, 19, 33, 23, 40, 17.

RENTUCKY, CLASS 310-July 19, 1862.
28, 13, 71, 55, 11, 78, 15, 67, 22, 31, 52, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY EDDY & CO. of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-es. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prizes cashed TAYLOR & CO., Bankers. No. 16 Wall street,

Eight Cartes de Visite for \$1 .- The Best Eight Cartes de Visite for \$1, Equal to BALCH'S, 233 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay,

A Pure Tobacco.-Yellow Bank Tobac- Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all mpurities, for sale by all tobacco, and segar dealers, and a rholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street. The Great Trot between the two well

town road horses, bay mare Breeze and bay horse Bed diev, will come off over the Fashion track to-morrow, a ree o'clock P. M. The above horses are well known to the ling community, and no doubt a good race in fast time will the result.

Opening of McAuliffe's Mammoth Wine

E. Balch's Photograph Gallery, 123 owery, now open with ingreased facilities. Cartes de Herring's Patent Champion Fire and turglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, ourner of Murray street,

The Most Elegant and Laxurious Bath-ng and Tonsorial Palace in the world (with 25 of the bea g and Tonsorial Palace in the world (with 25 of the best tists), corner of Broadway and Dey street, under the anagement of WM. L. PROCH.,

Bull Run .- Many Soldiers Died for

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House, The Dyc is applied by experienced artists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by drug-lists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street. No More Gray Hair .- Grandjean's Cele-

of the bair. Office Astor place. Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid

Tru ses.-Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure connection with any other trust office of same parts. Ye male attendant.

Prof. L. Mitter's Hair Dye-Black or

Beautiful Complexion.—Phalon's Snow white Oriental Cream removes Tan. Francisc, &c., and re-ress and beautifus the complexion. For sale by all drug

Comfort, and Cure for the Emptured... Sent from to any one afficied with Empture, or Hornia, Ad-dress box 785 New York Pest office.